

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

N^o. 2649.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

BIRTH.

At No. 7, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 18th Sept., the wife of JAMES WHITTALL, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 30th August, at the Church Mission Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. B. Oat, WILLIAM HENRY WALLACE BRENNAN, Imperial Maritime Customs, Pakhoi, to JULIA CONSTANCE, the only daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of 28 Russell Rd., St. Peter's Park, London, W.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 15th September, ARTHUR WELLINGTON HARVEY (I.M. Customs Service), aged 37 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 17th September, A. M. GRANT, and Engineer, steamship *Neuchuang*, aged 29 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE recent change in party supremacy in Spain, consequent upon the resignation of Señor Sagasta, brought Señor Cárrias and his Conservative following into power. One of the first results of the change was the removal from office of Señor J. Pardo, the Civil Governor of Manila, in favor of a partisan of the new Government—Señor Moraza. Señor Pardo arrived here yesterday (22nd inst.), en route for Spain. A highly educated politician and most accessible official, his removal from the government of the neighbouring Colony cannot fail to affect foreign interests there prejudicially. He assumed the position about fifteen months ago as an avowed Progressist and opponent of the priestly influence, and it may be guessed that he had a hard row to hoe. In the first place he found four big vested interests—that is to say the Augustine, Dominican, Recoletos, and Franciscan Orders—dead against him; not openly, it is true, but opposed to him, just the same. These monastic bodies happen to own nine-tenths of the whole city of Manila, their aggregate wealth most probably exceeding fifty million dollars. He opened hostilities by inaugurating a sort of registration bureau, where the title to all real estate must be registered. As in most cases the priestly title was extremely shaky—generally only amounting to possession—the new institution was exceedingly unpopular, and they let him know it. In the next place, seeing that in every district where there was a *padre* he also found a flourishing family of half-caste children, Señor Pardo, in the interest of the rest of the public, licensed a number of brothels, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the reverend St. Anthonys. And, following that up, he agitated for the reform of the system of education, advocating the extension of the curriculum and the engagement of regular lay professors. Under his regime the ecclesiastical ban upon Sunday labour among the shipping was removed, and the control vested with the civil authorities; schemes for the development of Mindanao, Palawan, and other provinces assumed a more practical form, and Manila generally began to move. Between his Tory successor, Señor Moraza, (who is expected to arrive in his new sphere to-morrow), and the new Archbishop, Padre Norzola, who is due next month, things will speedily revert to the old groove in which they have run for the last two hundred years. But there is hope for that magnificent Colony; a couple of years is the outside limit for the existence of the present stop-gap Ministry in Madrid, and Señor Pardo, if no longer Governor, will probably again enter the Cortes, and has promised to press forward the reforms in the Philippines which political exigencies prevented him from doing more than merely initiate.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. A. G. Wain, Acting Fulmar Judge).

September 18th, 1890.

CLAIM FOR TRESPASS.

Vicente Sales claimed \$500 from William Barretto for damages by trespass.—Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Roddy) appeared for plaintiff, and defendant did not appear.

The service of the summons having been proved, Vicente Sales, assistant usher in the Supreme Court, said: "I claim \$500 damages from the defendant for trespass. At 2.30 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd September he came to my house, No. 36 Fletcher Street, and knocked at the trap-door of the third floor. He talked out

"You must open the door," and when I awoke and asked him what he wanted he would not tell me, and I refused to open the door, whereupon he broke it open, damaging the bolt to the extent of \$1.50. He then searched the room, but found nobody, and afterwards looked in the kitchen. He then came back to my room and said: "This time I have found nothing, but I shall come back again, and if I find I will take both of you." He did not say whether he was looking for a man or a woman. He threatened me also, but at length went away, saying, when I told him he had no right to trespass, that he "didn't care." Since this action was commenced I got an apology from him.

His lordship—But didn't you try to get him by the neck and put him out?

Witness—No.

Ng Atoi, plaintiff's "boy," said that he thought Barretto was going to commit murder until he found that the intruder was only looking for his sweetheart.

His lordship said that the main point was the measure of damages. How was it to be arrived at?

Mr. Pollock cited several cases, and submitted that the claim was very moderate in view of the gross trespass that had been committed. Judgment was deferred.

THE STEWART MEMORIAL.

The adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the proposed memorial of the late Dr. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary, held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, was considerable of a failure. The Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman of the Committee), Dr. Chalmers, and the reporters were the only individuals present five minutes after the appointed hour, but there dropped in at intervals, subsequently, Mr. Mitchell-Innes (hon. sec.), Mr. W. H. Forbes, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. R. Lyall, Mr. W. M. Deane (Acting Colonial Secretary), and the Hon. J. J. Keswick.

Mr. Mitchell-Innes reported that inquiries had been as to the cost of a marble bust, and an English sculptor had estimated the cost at £150. There were about \$1,000 subscribed, the amount announced at the last meeting not having been increased, as public interest in the matter had practically ceased.

Mr. Coughtrie feared that a bust would be a very inadequate way of perpetuating Dr. Stewart's memory, as only one photograph of him existed. During his stay in Germany last year he (Mr. Coughtrie) had visited an extensive glass-works, and ascertained that a stained-glass window could be got for from £4 to £5 per square metre, and in view of that he proposed that one be erected in the north transept of the Cathedral, the subject being left to the Committee. As some further subscriptions would probably be forthcoming he thought they could also place a memorial brass in the Victoria College.

Mr. Sharp seconded the motion: he thought the idea much better than a sculptured bust, the likeness of which would be unfamiliar to many, and which would soon fall into disrepair.

Dr. Chalmers was in favor of the selection of a bust, and moved that one be obtained, in addition to the memorial brass.

Mr. Mitchell-Innes seconded.

The Chairman put the amendment first, and together with the mover and seconder and Mr. Keswick, voted in its favor. On the negative being put Mr. Coughtrie, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Lyall voted against it, and the numbers were even. One of the representatives of the Press suddenly turned the balance in their favor by adding his vote, amid considerable amusement. The amendment being lost, Mr. Coughtrie's motion was accepted, and the proceedings terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

WHY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—Could you inform me what are the duties of the Crown Solicitor of this Colony? There is a case *Regina v. Minibinnett*, now pending for trial at the Magistracy, in which the prisoner is charged with an abominable crime, and yet there is no one who would appear to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, while the prisoner has retained an advocate to defend. I believe the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Johnson, is paid \$200 a month out of the public purse, and it seems to me that he does nothing to return, either in the shape of prosecuting or defending. His only duty, I believe, is to sit for a few hours at the monthly sessions.

Yours, &c.,
A TAXPAYER.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1890.

FOOCHOW.

September 20th.

The giving way again of the Honggho embankment, and its lamentable consequences, about which we have heard and read so much of late, has been brought home to the people of this province—at any rate to the wealthy among them. They have been invited by the authorities to go into the city to hear what is required of them in the way of contributing to a fund for the repairs of the river banks, and the relief of the sufferers from the inundation. Many went; but some either excused themselves or disregarded the invitation. Amongst the latter was one well known in every merchant's office in this place, a man tall of stature, the third brother of a rich Chincheu family. He received more than one invitation, but on each occasion excused himself. This did not suit the men, as they are described to us, who informed him that \$50,000 were required of him, and that his orders were not to leave his home until he handed them the amount. After much parley, they consented to leave with \$10,000, and did so; but we are given to understand that he will be called upon again. The opinion of the government is, to contribute \$20,000, and they completed with good grace at once, perhaps wisely. The amount is to be collected, we understand, by a levy of 1% per cent from the dealers in the opium trade. The Customs

bonded warehouse. The arrangement was to come into force on Monday last, and in order to avoid the tax, the large quantity of over 100 chests was cleared on the previous Saturday. Of course the tea interest, as a trade, can give no assistance—it is in far too bad a way. It is said that some of the wealthiest compradors have been invited into the city, and that they decline to go. It appears that the authorities here have no power over the Cantonese at all. What the extent of enforcing contributions. What the extent of national calamity, such as this, will be done voluntarily. Several Taoists from the vicinity have been hovering about the foreign quarters for some days, for the purpose, it is stated, of inviting contributions from those they consider in a position to help; pressure being brought to bear when necessary. One way and another, it is clear that the authorities are working pretty energetically under the orders they have received from Peking. We should be glad to think that the fund, whatever it may amount to, will reach its destination intact; and that the whole will be applied to the purposes for which it is being collected, though we fear this is a case of hoping against hope.—Echo.

TELEGRAMS.

TERRIFIC STORM IN THE NORTH.

A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR LOST.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 20th instant publishes the following:—

YOKOHAMA, 19th Sept., 6 p.m.

The *Ertogroul* foundered in a terrific gale during Thursday night in the Kii Channel, her boilers exploding as she sank. Fifty-seven of the crew and six officers are saved, the Vice-Admiral, Osman Pasha, and Captain Ali Bey being lost.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Musashi Maru* Captain Frabm, is lost in the vicinity of Tanabe, Kii Channel, only one man being saved. It is also believed that a sailing vessel has been lost.

The *Ertogroul* was built at Constantinople about 24 years ago, but she had been overhauled several times and the engines were of English make. She was a wooden vessel of a somewhat antiquated type, of 1,800 tons. The crew numbered 590 men, including 20 officers, 15 cadets, 60 firemen, and 24 marines. There were 12 large guns on board—4 Armstrong 250-pounders, and 8 Krupp guns of 15 centimetres—and 2 Hotchkiss guns, 5 Nordenfeldts and a number of smaller guns for saluting purposes.

The vessel which left Constantinople more than a year ago, was the bearer of the Turkish order of *Imlan*—a high decoration conferred by the Sultan on the Mikado. She made the voyage in a very leisurely manner, having been several months in Singapore. She arrived in Hongkong towards the end of April, and left in the beginning of May for Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe. During her stay in Yokohama she lost twelve of her crew from cholera. She was commanded by Captain Ali Bey, and had on board Rear Admiral Osman Pasha, the bearer of the order from the Sultan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to a Dutch contemporary, the captive balloon in Acheen seems to have been useless for military purposes. At a height of 600 feet nothing more could be seen from it than what already was known.

At Foochow some disease is unmercifully attacking ducks and chickens, and both species of these feathered creatures are dying by thousands a day. Owners are selling them as fast as they can at heavy losses.

The Siamese gunboat *Makut Rajakumar* left here for Saigon this morning (24th inst.), in charge of Capt. Guldberg. She will there await the arrival of Prince Bhanrangrai and his suite, who leave here to-morrow by the French mail.

ARTHUR HOLLIER, charged with obtaining board and lodgings at the Marine Hotel by false pretences, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, by Mr. Robinson at the Police Court on the 22nd inst. Bail in one surety of \$400 was allowed.

CAPT. J. A. MORRIS, formerly of the *Talchou*, brought the first of the new vessels built to the order of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Co. to Hongkong, on the 23rd inst. Her name is the *Samditch Phra Nang*, or "Second Queen," and she is a really first-class ship.

ADVICES just received from the north state that cholera is raging in the port of Fusan and throughout the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. Also that Chinese men-of-war are patrolling the coasts of that very jumbled up country; while Admiral Tieg is a guest of the Imperial Resident Yuen.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Amoy Gazette* that a rumor is afloat among the Chinese at Taku and Tientsin, that the Russians and Japanese are about to invade Formosa with a large fleet, and much excitement prevails. The *braves* are making great preparations to give the combined fleets a warm reception.

It is rumored that considerable dissatisfaction exists in the rank and file of our police owing to the announcement that the men, whose pay runs up to the magnificent sum of fully "forty dollars per month and find yourself," in addition to their eight hours "beats," two afternoons a week, in school and one day's drill per week, are to be compelled, *voluntarily*, to drill on Monday and Friday afternoons. Of course if the two days' drill for "pissed" men is not stipulated for in the men's contracts they have a good deal of right on their side, and this we think, hardly likely that they would "kick" against this arrangement unless they had some real grievances. What the *Amoy Gazette* reports is: A. B. C. and three classes, drills, eight hours "beats," and five-bagles "pissed" out, bobbies seem to have but little time left for show and shoo!

The returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Sept. 21st, are:—Europeans, 156; Chinese, 1,910; total, 2,066.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan is said to have evidenced his practical sympathy with trade by purchasing, of the unsold exhibits of the recent Exhibition, goods amounting in value to \$80,000.

THERE really is tin at Jelebu. The steamship *Boon Sen* arrived at Singapore on the 19th inst. with 500 bags of tin ore from the mines of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co. A similar lot of 500 bags of the Company's ore arrived by the same steamer the previous week, and another 500 bags were expected last week.

THE elephant owners in Kinta, Perak, having lately combined to raise the already exorbitant rates of elephant hire, the Chinese all over the district are beginning to use wheelbarrows to take their stores to the mines. Many elephants have been thrown out of work and the owners are trying to sell them, but cannot find purchasers.

LI HAN-CHANG, the Viceroy of Canton, in a lengthy memorial recently advised the Throne on the subject of finance. Instead of using the amount of the Customs' Revenue now in hand for internal purposes, he has used it to go towards returning the loans made by foreigners (chiefly in the south), and as that has not left a sufficient residue to cover the second yearly amount to be sent to the capital, memorializing has borrowed that subsidy, amounting to £1,270,000, from the two foreign firms, C. I. & Co. and H. S. & Co. Chief, and has detached it to the capital to the Imperial Household and Board of Revenue. He said nothing about the way he was fooling with the *tin*.

THE German steamer *Amigo* was seen by the *Kiuhang* at anchor in the "roads" off Macao yesterday morning, weather-bound. She has 500 coolies on board who are to be landed at the port of Acapulco in Mexico, and will there, it is said, be employed on the new trunk line upon which German capitalists have advanced a good deal of coin. The *Amigo* is chartered by the Compañia Mexicana-Asiatica, of which Mr. Vogel is agent in Hongkong and Mr. Melisch the representative at Macao. The Hongkong Government, too, credit, would not allow the *Amigo* to "fit up" for this traffic in Hongkong, as all the fittings were missing and forwarded by the regular daily Macao liners. It is rumored that the German steamer *Decima*, now in port, will be the next boat on the Macao-Acapulco line.

THE two men and a woman recently charged before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court with unlawfully having in their possession, in this colony, a little boy whom they had kidnapped near Canton and held to \$4,000 ransom, were yesterday put on the "stand" on remand, and committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The following is a translation of the letter forwarded by the prisoners to the child's father—"To Mr. Yat Cho.—We beg to inform you that some time ago we sent some of our brethren to talk with you concerning your son, when you did not seem to have made up a fixed determination in the matter. Up to date we have not received any answer. We are again writing and give you notice, that if you have any desire that you and your son (your own flesh and bones) live together, you must at an early date send some one with Tails 4,000, in full, to us in order that your son may be given back to you. If this is again delayed we brethren will not wait, but will take him to Tik Han, in Cheung Sha, for sale, when, of course, you will never see him again. It will be your own fault. Sorrow will be of no avail. You should think over this carefully. Do not say we did not give you notice in time. We will not take back our words. (Signed) The Brethren."

THE *Telegraph* scores again! A racket amongst the "snips" fraternity has been brewing for some time past, and on the 15th of July last, we published a wee little "para" relative to a meeting of union tailors held on the Race-course at that time, when a resolution was passed condemning the "snips" for "tailors for the enemy," "too much machine man." For some weeks past, the indefatigable Quincey has been on the trail of the discontented tailors who a few days ago threatened the master of the Chung Wo shop, at No. 60 Queen's Road Central, whom they "raised Cain" with because he was running more machines than the fraternally considered justifiable. This incident furnished Inspector Quincey with a strong scent, and he succeeded in pouncing upon 20 of the "snippers" while in solemn convocation assembled in a cock-loft way down Lyuen Street yesterday. Two of the leaders were arrested and docked before Mr. Woodhouse at the Magistracy this afternoon (22nd inst.) and charged with intimidating the master of the Chung Wo shop, and using language calculated to cause a serious breach of the peace. His Worship, after hearing the "preliminary" case of the case, remanded it until to-morrow, refusing bail in the interim.

YOKOHAMA is vastly excited just now over the question as to how far the rights of the foreign residents will be affected by the revised Treaties. A big meeting of Europeans—big for Yokohama—was held on the 11th inst., when the following resolutions were passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has not arrived when questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between subjects and citizens of foreign Powers in the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, can be unconditionally and safely subjected to the jurisdiction of Japanese tribunals; or when an estimate can be formed of the period within which the unconditional relinquishment of extra-territorial jurisdiction in Japan can be safely promised; that in the opinion of this meeting it would be an act of grave injustice to foreign residents who have purchased land in Japan under conditions with the Japanese Government, if the conditions or incidents of their tenure of such land should be altered without their consent; that thirty persons or thereabouts be elected by ballot at this meeting to be a Standing Committee, with the following powers:—To receive copies of the foregoing resolutions without delay to the Representatives of Treaty Powers; to act as the representatives of the community in any and all questions incidental to the foregoing; to co-operate with any Committee that may be formed at any meeting for objects similar to the foregoing; to call meetings of the community whenever they consider it desirable; and to collect and send such moneys as may be necessary for the efficient exercise of the foregoing powers."

THE *Rising Sun* states that Nagasaki is now practically free from cholera.

On the sea-ramp! Such was the expression applied by Dr. Cairns to our old friend Sir George Bowen then Governor of Victoria, when a Presbyterian assembly-deputation offered to wait him at twelve, and he requested them to make it eleven because he wanted to go to the races. It was a very cold day when Sir Guth got left.

It has been reported that the wooden bridge near Messrs. Fenwick & Co.'s machine shop, on the Praya, is in a very unsafe condition, as several of the main supports have been removed to allow sampans and small craft to pass under it. It might be well for the Public Works Department to look after this before their attention is drawn to it by a serious accident.

A SATURDAY paper states that a terrible explosion occurred at Lo-o Ding Chow, in the Canton province, on the 15th day of the seventh moon, when the Government powder magazine was blown up. More than 1,000 people were killed, and over 200 houses destroyed, including the Magistrate's yamen, a very handsome edifice, which stood near the magazine. The Magistrate himself, his mother, wife and several relatives lost their lives in the disaster.

THE *Bangkok Times* says that Captain Jones, the British Minister, had an audience with the King of Siam on the 22nd inst., in consequence of which interview Phra Song Suradet left in the steamship *Cape Clear* for Singapore on the 6th instant to carry out a civil judgment given some years back in favor of a British subject, after which the Phra goes on to Raman, near Perak, to investigate a murder case, in which some British subjects are interested.

MAIL advices from Batavia received in Singapore last week bring word of a reverse inflicted, early this month, on the field force searching for tin in the island of Flores. A party of soldiers escorting a convoy, when marching in Indian file along a narrow footpath, was suddenly attacked by the natives whose country the troops had invaded. Twelve of the soldiers were killed and thirty-one wounded before they could extricate themselves. On news of this disaster reaching Java, three companies of infantry received orders to proceed to the point of attack.

His Excellency the Hon. G. Wattanabe, His Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Victoria, and suite, were passengers by the Messageries Maritimes steamship *Sydney*, the next outward European mail. His Excellency and suite are just now stopping at the Japanese Consulate here for a day or two. The *Sydney* also brought down from Shanghai H. E. Li Sui Wu, the adopted son of H. E. Li Han-chang, Viceroy of Canton, the new Chinese Minister to Japan, who came down with his family to congratulate the old man on his birthday.

THE Editor of Saturday's *Government Gazette* has evidently been caught in last week's whirl of dissipation. His first paragraph informs the world that somebody has registered a brand of whisky; the second intimates that Gordon Stafford Northcote, Esquire, was appointed acting head gardener on the 17th inst., and the third sets out that the same scion of a noble house got the post of Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department on the 19th inst. Mr. Ford has gone to Japan, that there was a genius in the public service who could leave the chair of a second clerk in the Registrar-General's office, and jump into Mr. Ford's shoes. What is the matter with Mr. A. B. Westland, who does know something about botany and afforestation? Professor Groom, too, is down from Whampoa. He is a crack botanist.

We are really bound, however reluctant, to admit it at last. Admit what? That the Chinese are a hopeless lot, to make the best of them. To-day (22nd inst.) being the birthday of His Majesty the King of Siam, the British and French men-of-war in port dressed ship for the occasion, and their respective commanders called on board the Siamese cruiser *Makut Rajakumar* to pay their respects in the usual way. But the glum, ill-mannered Chinese, mongrel gun-boats neither dressed ship nor to the salute. In any other, we admit, Admiral Laugel's drilling in manner appears to have been flung away on the antiquated Celestials. Poor things! Can it be possible that they are jealous because the Siamese Princes called on the Mikado and forgot (?) young Kuang Su? Advance, Siam, *mayhap*, the tottering Manchus and their implacable courtiers. This is eminently an age of progress, and Siam, in common with Japan, has the good sense to try and keep pace with the times.

AT the Police Court this afternoon (22nd inst.) before Mr. Robinson, J. G. Park, captain of the American ship *Luzon*, was charged by the Harbour Master with not having complied with the Quarantine Regulations when arriving here with his ship from Shanghai on the 19th inst. Mr. E. Jones, first Boarding Officer, stated that he was on duty in the Harbour when the American ship *Luzon* arrived. He noticed that she was not flying the quarantine flag, and after displaying the mate to hoist the yellow flag, he would not do so, on the grounds that the "quessed" their health was good. He waited alongside for ten minutes until the captain appeared and when asked why he did not fly the quarantine flag, and proceed to the quarantine ground, he stated that he had a clean bill of health from Shanghai and did not know that it was necessary to go to quarantine or fly the quarantine flag. He was then accompanied by Mr. Jones, who hoisted the yellow flag. He was not given a direct order to proceed to the quarantine ground, but he was handed a copy of the Harbour Regulations by Mr. Jones. "Doctor Jordan, Health Officer, stated that he boarded the American ship *Luzon* on the 19th inst. and found all on board in good health. The Captain produced a receipt from the American Consul at Shanghai, Mr. P. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Consulate, stating that he knew that the Government had authorized a telegram to be sent to the British Consul at Shanghai about quarantine affairs, but that he had not been authorized to do so, and could not communicate the contents of that telegram. If they wished it, he would communicate with the Colonial Secretary and, if possible, obtain permission to produce it in Court. In order to allow Mr. Hazeland time to procure a copy of the telegram, the case was adjourned to to-morrow morning.

THE trial of the people implicated in smuggling a number of girls on board the *Fushiki Maru*, in connection with which a horrible holocaust was discovered here a few months ago, has just been concluded at Nagasaki, and has resulted as follows:—S. Yamada, plasterer, of Kuzumochi, S. Hirayama, carpenter, of Fuchi-machi, V. Awoki (female), of Fukui Kan, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of yen 5; Two sendas, K. Mori and G. Matsunuma, were sentenced to two years' hard labour, and a fine of 20 yen each. The latter, however, during the course of the trial succeeded in making good their escape.

ON account of the distressed condition of numerous tea garden owners in the tea districts, says the *Foochow Echo*, the authorities are advising them to do away with the tea plant and replace it with either rice or potatoes, as these two articles of necessity will not in any way so fatally injure them. We learn that many owners of land at the foot of the mountain where water is to be had, have readily taken the advice. Opium, we are told, will also be extensively planted. Something must be done no doubt, as tea will never again be able to offer thousands of men the liberal support they derived from the trade years ago.

THE two leaders of the Tailors' Guild were again brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning (23rd inst.), on remand, in answer to the charge of conspiring, with others not in custody, to intimidate the master of the Chung Wo shop No. 60, Queen's Road Central. L. K. Hing, the master of the shop, said that on the 17th instant the defendants came to his shop and protested against his making shirts with sewing machines. A proclamation was issued by the guild on the 18th instant which set forth that no tailors should work for him until he agreed to diminish the number of machines used on his premises. The day following the issue of the proclamation the defendants were arrested by the police while conducting a largely attended secret meeting of the guild. Detective Inspector Quincey said that the defendants had threatened to stop all work on the complainant's premises, but no violence had been used, neither had the men struck work. His Worship, in discharging the prisoners, told them that all workmen had a perfect right to strike so long as they committed no breach of the peace. In this case there was no evidence of a threat of violence which would bring the defendants within the ruling of section 35 of Ordinance 4 of 1865, and they could not be detained any longer in custody. Upon leaving Court these wretched scoundrels were warmly received by a perfect swarm of the "snips" fraternity, who marched them off in triumph to have a jolly good "liquor up" and roundly denounce despots and tyrants generally.

THE fact that a company with a capital of one million three hundred thousand guilders has been started in Holland to work petroleum springs in Netherlands India, says the *Strait Times*, betokens a financial move which has taken a good deal of push and effort to bring about. The existence of rock oil in Java has long been a matter of certainty, but the expenses of turning it to any paying account has, hitherto, damped the spirit of enterprise in that direction. So matters stood some half dozen years ago, when Mr. Zylker, a prospector who had come upon traces of petroleum on the east coast of Sumatra, in Langkat, found on further inquiry signs of abundant deposits along the banks of the Lapan river. Specimens taken to Batavia scored high on chemical test and analysis. A Government party sent to the spot to prospect more thoroughly ascertained by further research more than confirmed previous accounts of the "find," and the result was a favourable official report on the Langkat oil field. Mr. Zylker, armed with these credentials, set out for Europe, taking with him a Government concession to work an extensive area of these oil finds, and tried to interest capitalists there in the venture. But for a long while he found them turning a ready ear to tobacco cultivation in Sumatra than to petroleum speculation there. The starting of the Company represents, thus, a good amount of uphill work in inducing investors to take their chance in a novel direction in that part of the world. Official reports make it appear that the Sumatran oil wells may be as good as ready to come up to the American mark in productiveness. The deposits met with in boring are said to take in a wide area, and indications point to the likelihood of finding oil even at a depth of 850 feet. The heavy consumption of petroleum in Java, which now comes close to three millions of cases a year, gives prospects of a brisk trade in cheaper oil from fields nearer home, in competition with the article from America and Russia weighted as it is with the expense of longer sea transport.

FOR perseverance, if for nothing else, says a Shanghai contemporary, the batch of the convicts who escaped recently from the cells of Hongkong Police Station, and, who were subsequently recaptured, deserve a better reward than the application of the bamboo. Six of the wretches who reluctantly returned to the guardianship of the law were consigned, after their recent exploit, for greater security to the new cage at the Louza Police Station, a very substantial structure, and one that would have appeared to defy the experiments of the most unflinching prisoner. However, unless supplied with a complete set of masonic tools, nothing daunted, however, with the difficulties in their way, and probably with their aspirations to be free whetted by the brief taste of freedom they had lately enjoyed, the six desperadoes concocted a little plan to rid themselves again of the shackles which tyrannical law had bound them with for a few trifling appropriations of other people's property, and little misadventures of that sort. Having provided themselves with the best obtainable apology for their proper implements, an iron pipe broken, or, if they were lucky, a broken stick, they cleverly removed, without breaking a couple of long slips of the plaster pointing between the bricks near one of the windows of the lavatory. The external pointing removed, it was easy work to scoop out the mortar through the small thickness of the wall with the broken barrel-hoop; they took care, of course, to conceal their operations when any once approached the locality, by re-inserting the slips of pointing between the bricks. They had almost attained their object, when the trick was discovered by some of the police coming on the scene unexpectedly. They were accordingly locked into their cell for the remainder of the night, and brought up before the Mixed Court Magistrates this morning, who sentenced them to go blows each, which were forthwith administered in the usual summary and vigorous manner. They have not yet been dealt with for breaking out of Hongkong, so that if they are not successful in their attempts to escape, they will run up a score which they will never be able to get wiped off.

A DRUMMER of the 91st A. & S. Highlanders, named Carey, while drunk, fell into the harbour and was found drowned near McGregor Barracks, Wanchai, about 9 p.m. on the 17th inst.

News reached Hongkong on the 19th inst. that Sr. F. M. Rivero, the Spanish Consul here, had died early in the morning in Japan. Sr. Rivero, who was formerly a professor in the University at Barcelona, was the Spanish representative here for the last three years, and left for Japan about a month ago in a poor state of health.

We learn from the *Avenir du Tonkin* that our old acquaintance M. Mayren, King of the Siam, is en route to his kingdom, with M. Villenot d'Angis. The greatest precautions have been taken in all the Residences in Cambodia, Cochinchina, Annam, and Tonquin—right up to the Chinese frontier—to prevent his passage. But he'll get there just the same.

THE traffic in coolies between Macao and Mexico is attracting considerable attention on the part of the Hongkong Government. In connection with which H. E. de Almeida's visit to Macao on the 1st inst. is significant. There are several ships fitting out here for the traffic, and the first thing that will happen will be their seizure. The Middle Passage doesn't run through Hongkong, and these people have got to remember it.

THE Summary Court on the 19th inst. Mr. Justice Veale delivered judgment in the *Sales v. Barrillo*, in which the plaintiff claimed \$500 damages for trespass committed by the defendant on the morning of the 1st inst. Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Rodick) appeared for the plaintiff. His lordship pointed out that in the cases cited by Mr. Pollock trespass had been committed in pursuance of some judicial order, whereas in this case the defendant simply broke in to look for some woman. He thought the plaintiff would be amply compensated with \$100 and costs, and granted immediate execution accordingly.

The following particulars of tobacco sales received by telegram from London may be of interest to some of our readers.—East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd., 52 bales, sold at 151 guilder cents; 30 bales, sold at 65 guilder cents; Darvel Bay Planting Co., 568 bales, sold at 160 guilder cents; and 14 bales, sold at 35 guilder cents. Latest advices from Sandakan to 6th instant state:—East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd.—Planting finished; 1,800,000 trees planted, and 410,000 reaped; Songeti Kevah Planting Co., Ltd.—Planting finished; 1,800,000 trees planted, and 200,000 reaped. Lamsang Planting Co., Ltd.—Planting expected to be finished shortly; 400,000 now planted, and 17,000 reaped. Prospects on the whole very encouraging.

THE Tientsin *Shih Pao* of August 21st says:—"In the suburbs of the capital the distress caused by the flood is very great. The people are suffering from want of proper food. Food of all kinds is now very scarce, even for those who have means. But the majority are in a starving condition. Several days ago a man was leading a girl of about 13 years old into one of the brothels to obtain money, and she might keep his family from starvation for a short time. Some families are selling young widows at cheap prices to those who are in quest of second wives. It is a heart-rending sight to witness such things. May their suffering soon be relieved by charitable people and the Government. The public should be more earnest in the relief work. The Government ought to enjoin on officials a more rigid discharge of their duties."

ON further inquiry to-day (20th inst.) we find that the extraordinary account we gave yesterday, of a ship's crew being actually found dead here, is no means exaggerated. The *Sara Mercedes* left Peru for here thirteen months ago, and after arriving took a cargo for Quinon, in Tonquin. On the way she encountered very bad weather, and put into Saigon in a leaky condition. The crew had to appeal to the authorities there to get the necessities of life, and on returning here in July the captain went ashore, sick. The men have as much as ten months' pay due to them, and in addition to that have for two days been unable to get provisions. The Consul, the Harbour Master, and the Police have all refused aid, and to the eternal disgrace of a British Consul, eighteen men are in that ship to-day without money, food and almost clothes. They are advised to sell the ship, but in the absence of instructions from the alleged Consul they are afraid. Will His Excellency the Administrator see to it?

MR. WOODHOUSE had quite a time of it this morning (20th inst.) in the Magistracy connection with three "deads"—one European and the others Chinese. The first inquiry was in connection with the circumstances attending the death of a young drummer named James Carey, who was found drowned near McGregor Barracks on Wednesday last. The evidence showed that the deceased, while drunk on the night of the 17th instant, went on board three junkies lying abreast of each other at the bamboo pier near the Barracks. He sat down for a while on the outer junk, and when making his way back to the pier he slipped and fell between two of the vessels into the water, sinking immediately. The body being recovered by the police an hour afterwards, a finding of "accidentally drowned" was returned. The other two cases, of a coolie and a little girl, were then disposed of. Findings of "accidental death" and "found drowned" being returned, respectively. The coolie, it transpired in evidence, was killed by a large stone falling upon him while engaged in some excavations near the Ko Shing theatre; while the little girl accidentally fell over the Praya wall and was never seen again until floating dead, on the surface of the water near the Harbour Office on Wednesday afternoon last.

THE Sanitary Board met on the 20th inst. Some correspondence with the Government in respect to the quarantine regulations was read. Mr. Francis expressed the opinion that the Board had neither men nor means to deal with an outbreak of cholera, and Mr. Ede pressing for provision being made in advance, the Secretary was instructed to find out what was needed. A letter from the Colonial Secretary, pointing out that the bye-laws for the prevention of adulteration were insufficient, was read. Several legal opinions were given as to whether putting water in milk was adulteration, and in the end Mr. Francis moved, and it was resolved, that the Government be recommended to adopt the English law on the subject. Several complaints of bad smells, &c., having been dealt with by the Sanitary Superintendent's report for August was read. His principal complaint was that much uncleanness was noticeable around the hawkers' stalls, and as the shopkeepers complained of the competition by peripatetic vendors he asked for instructions how to deal with them. The opinion of the majority of the members was that hawkers were a necessary nuisance—it was ultimately decided to clean up more frequently the localities which they frequented, and that complaint be made to the Government that the regulations were not enforced.—On the motion of Mr. Ede, seconded by Mr. Francis, the Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to report on the condition of Chinese bakeries, and Dr. Cantlie gave notice of his intention to move for a report on the condition of aerated water establishments, dairies, and preserved provisions establishments. There was no other business of public interest.

BARON DE LISSA broke his leg the other day, we regret to hear, in consequence of a fall from his horse while riding near Sandakan.

A STARVING crew in the "Malta and Gibraltar of the East" is a novelty, but it is a cold fact. A member of our staff discovered to-day (19th inst.) that the crew of the Peruvian schooner *Sara Mercedes*, which arrived here sometime in June, actually, at this moment, have nothing to eat, and no means of obtaining anything. About a month ago the captain, Señor A. Mincetain, was taken sick, and came ashore, where he has been ever since. Until recently the comprador has been finding the crew, eighteen in number, with provisions; but as he received no money he stopped supplies three or four days ago. One of the crew stated to our representative that early this week the mate went to the Peruvian Consul, who gave him two dollars with which to purchase provisions for the whole crew of eighteen! They had had nothing to eat since yesterday, and appeared to be in an almost famished condition.

THE following communication, which seems to us very fair indeed, has been forwarded to us:—It has been alleged that there is systematic over-pressure going on in the Schools of the Colony and to such an extent that the health of the youth of the Colony is being undermined by it. To test the truth of this allegation and to ascertain, in case there should be serious over-pressure, the classes of school-children particularly suffering from it, arrangements are being made for a thorough medical investigation of the health of the boys attending some of the principal Boys' Schools of the Colony. The investigation will be conducted by Dr. Cantlie, who has kindly volunteered his services for the purpose. It is to be hoped that Managers of Schools and parents of school children, for whose special benefit this inquiry is to be held, will give every facility to the proposed medical examination of their children. The inquiry will be confined to the principal Boys' Schools whose Managers court it, and no child will be medically examined whose parents or guardians disapprove of it.

If we may believe the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a Japanese policeman of Nara, named Nagamine Takejiro, has just come into a snug sum of money. This lucky individual has long been the possessor of a figure of Amida Nyorai, about fourteen inches high, said to have originally come from India. The idol was considered to have no particular value, except that it was a relic of ancient times, its age being accepted as fifteen hundred years at the least. It was suffered to lie for years buried in the dust of a shelf. Recently, however, it occurred to the owner to give the relic a cleaning, and, wiping off the dust, he had his attention attracted by a bright spot on the smoke-begrimed brow of the idol. Led by curiosity more than anything else, he proceeded to rub it very carefully, when he found that it emitted a light of uncommon brilliancy. On showing the strange relic to a virtuoso, he was agreeably surprised to learn that the brilliant light came from a diamond let into the forehead of the figure. According to the opinion of the expert, the idol is said to be an article of rare value, not only on account of the precious stone it bears, but especially from the fact that it is evidently the work of some Buddhist saint.

THE members of the Hongkong Cricket Club held their annual meeting in the Pavilion, on the 19th inst. The President, Mr. W. M. Deane, occupied the chair. The report and accounts having been adopted, the following elections were made:—W. M. Deane, President; A. K. Travers, Hon. Secretary; R. Trellian, Hon. Treasurer; A. J. Leach, T. Smith, T. C. Davies, E. M. Blair, Col. Chat, W. H. Wallace, Committee.—Mr. Sereno Smith was appointed assistant sec., at the request of Mr. Travers, the hon. sec., who found the demand on his time somewhat too great.—It having been agreed, on the motion of Dr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that a charge of \$1 a year for the use of the lockers should be made, Monday next was fixed for the opening of the season, the first match to be played on the 3rd and 4th of October.—Mr. Fraser-Smith asked if there was any probability of return matches being played with Shanghai and Singapore?—The Chairman replied that Shanghai had been challenged, but nothing was settled about Singapore, the Club here inviting a Hongkong eleven to visit next month.—Mr. Fraser-Smith pointed out that it was necessary to go into practice at once if the invitation was to be accepted.—The meeting then resolved itself into a special meeting, to consider various amendments in the rules respecting the tennis courts. Mr. A. S. Garfit proposed that the number in "A" class be raised from 16 to 21. Mr. F. Maitland seconded.—Mr. Fraser-Smith moved that the "A" and "B" classes be abolished, as regarded matches.—Mr. G. J. Phillips seconded, but on account of an irregularity in the amendments he withdrew in favour of Mr. E. W. Mitchell, who proposed that rules one to eight be expunged, which would amount to the same thing. In doing so he pointed out that the classes had privileges which the rest of the 360 members had not, which was unfair. Captain Scott seconded, but the amendment was lost by a majority of five. Before Mr. Garfit's motion was put Dr. Lawson moved, and Mr. Fraser-Smith seconded, that the classes remain as at present, which was carried by a large majority. After some discussion, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the various sub-committees appointed to carry out the arrangements for the entertainment of the Singapore visitors, and also to the various clubs and societies who had assisted them in the entertainment of the visitors, on the motion of Dr. Atkinson, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the room, City Hall, this afternoon (18th inst.), for the purpose of electing a member to recommend to the Government to fill the vacancy in the unofficial representation at the Legislative Council, caused by the retirement of Mr. A. P. MacEwen. Mr. E. Mackintosh, chairman of the Chamber, presided, and in opening the proceedings said:—We have met here to-day to perform a function which is necessary, owing to a concession which was granted to us some years ago—a concession which, I think, we may look upon as an anticipation or promise that sooner or later we shall have body given to what I consider empty privilege. It must be conceded, I think, that the representation of the colonists in their own government leaves a great deal to be desired, particularly in this 19th century, when the age of progress seems to be upon us, and with a Colony which celebrates its jubilee next year, I think we can detect certain signs of progress; the institution of the Sanitary Board, and the progressive view displayed by some of the elected members of that body, are indications of improvement, while recent reports of Lord Knutsford, that he was unwilling to impose Crown Colonies legislation to which those Colonies were opposed, is certainly a gleam of satisfaction, as pleasant as it is unexpected.—With this promise I hope that in the future—and in the very near future—we shall have representation of the Colonists in the Chamber that governs this Colony. The present methods, by which the officials of the

Colony are compelled to vote as they are directed, whether their opinions are in accord with those instructions or not, is not worthy of the present age (Hear, hear) I hope that, if freedom be given to the officials of their vote according to the dictates of their conscience, it will not be the ultimate result of our labours; I trust that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people ten thousand miles away! What should we think of our own businesses here—and many of them. I venture to say, are of greater magnitude than the affairs of our local Government—if they were left to the control of the partners at home? (Hear, hear). It appears to me, that the policy of the home Government is, as it is, as absurd as mischievous, for that one of the things we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and that the whole of this Colony will be represented in the Legislative Council by selected members (applause). Fancy, gentlemen, our ordinary daily affairs in the Imperial Government of the Colony being under the control of people

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890

It was but yesterday that the electric cable flashed from one end of the hemisphere to the other the news of the emancipation of the negro on the East Coast of Africa by the Sultan of Zanzibar. This measure second only in importance to the emancipation of the West Indian slaves by Great Britain fifty years ago and the abolition of slavery in the United States America twenty-five years since, has been mainly brought about by British Influence. Notwithstanding the continual efforts of the enlightened States to put down this most debasing of all trades, it would seem that Portugal, (in this, as in almost all progressive acts, a century behind the age), true to her idea of modern civilisation, as countenances iniquitous measures by which so long as they can be made contribute to the public (?) revenue. An illustration of this is to be seen to-day in the neighbouring colony of Macao, where efforts are being made by a certain notorious combination to re-open what is nothing more nor less than the coolie traffic twenty years ago, in its worst forms.

It is satisfactory to note that Portuguese and Germans alone are mixed up in the attempt to revive a traffic which has been condemned by the whole civilized world.

We all know the revolting denouement of the inquiry into the coolie traffic carried on between Macao and Chili and Peru a generation ago, and we fall to see how this proposed Mexican coolie traffic can

result otherwise than as it did in Peru and Chili. Mexico is not a whit more civilised than was the case of either Chili or Peru during the continuance of that disgraceful and infamous trade, neither is that country one degree more peacefully governed to-day; on the contrary, revolutions and barbarities are still more or less the order of the day throughout that mixed-up republic. Mexico has no treaty with China; consequently there is no official protection for the unfortunate Chinese laborers who may be inveigled into that country, and certainly there's nothing to recommend any favorable treatment from a consideration of the position of the parties who are understood to be mixed up in this business. Moreover, by importing these Chinese into Mexico, which adjoins the United States territory, the situation of the Chinese will be intensified and a further disturbing element introduced into the country at the very moment when the whole legislation of the United States is being directed to a policy of entire Chinese exclusion. The Mexican character is known to be particularly cruel and revengeful, and what sympathy can be expected from them towards such aliens, who have no diplomatic protection and who are being kicked from pillar to post by their American neighbours? Are the Mexicans, when they once get the unfortunate Chinese in their lassoes, under the above circumstances, and knowing themselves to be masters of the situation, likely to prove tolerant taskmasters? If so, then the teaching of humanity in the past will belle itself. No! if these German philanthropists really wish to prove their *bona fides* in this matter, and are satisfied that they possess the influence to see the Chinese properly treated, then let them give substantial monetary and other guarantees for the due performance of their agreements. The Chinese authorities should certainly insist on this before they allow one of their people to embark on such a hazardous and suspicious venture, otherwise we may confidently expect to see the Chilian and Peruvian slave trade, with all its atrocities and horrors, in full swing again before many months are over. And further, no steamers, while pestilential disease is so prevalent, should be allowed to leave Macao for Mexico with more than a proper number of coolies on board, as was attempted in the case of the *Amigo* a day or two ago. But if we are rightly informed, the Chinese authorities are determined to interdict the traffic in any shape—and quite right too. If they don't, the Macao officials who are interested in this lucrative business may rest assured that the prohibition of 1873 can only be a question of a few weeks.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SPECIAL issue of the *Government Gazette*, this afternoon, declares Nagasaki to be no longer an infected port.

H.R.H. Prince Bhuranangsal and suite left here by the M. M. steamer *Sydney* at noon to-day, for Saigon. A guard of honor escorted them to the wharf, and salutes were fired on their embarkation.

THERE are 5,077 medical practitioners registered in London, 13,715 in the rest of England, 2657 in Scotland and 2,577 in Ireland. The total mortality last year was only 20.3 per 1,000, while that of men "in all occupations" was 22.83.

ACCORDING to carefully prepared statistics the people of the United States are longer lived than those of Europe. The States eighteen persons out of every two die each year, in England the average is twenty, and in Germany twenty six.

THE specific gravity of aluminium being taken as one, soft steel is very nearly 2.95 times as heavy; copper, 3.6 times as heavy; ordinary cast iron, 3.45 times as heavy; brass, 3.3 times as heavy; lead, 11.3 times as heavy; and gold, 7.7 times as heavy.

MR. STEVENS was to have parachuted this afternoon, but the strong winds necessitated the postponement of the event until to-morrow. The aeronauts' committee of the Aeronautical Society has only to let Mr. Spencer know, and his can be reduced to powder to-morrow afternoon. The less daring public are assured of every comfort.

THOSE dens of iniquity known as *tin-ki-bu* houses, which are known to exist in Queen's Road alone, are in full swing again and in fact, doing better than ever; for in addition to swindling their countrymen in the most barefaced manner their "crimps" are hard at it "enlisting coolies for the new Mexican railway pldging. They "gather them in" all around the country and bring them through Hongkong *en route* to Macao, the port of shipment. Men sold in Hongkong under such conditions, infamous villains as slaves, and should be liberated. A proclamation in Chinese on the subject might ameliorate the condition of things a good deal.

MRS. RINDAK, the ex-grisette, who was the first European to practice medicine in the Turkish Empire, was born in Austria at a most of her contemporaries. This woman's career was more romantic than most fiction. Her lover in Paris was a medical student; she devoured his text-books with more avidity than he did her novels. She passed a brilliant examination at twenty-six, and went to Cairo to practice; her patients were soon numbered by the hundreds, but there were excesses into which she plunged resulting in her incarceration in the hospital. She then sought a new career in Cöchin China, and at once won the admiration of the French inhabitants. So speedily did her skill as a surgeon make her famous that she, in a short time, became physician to the court, and was soon to have operated on the Queen-mother of Annam for cancer. The day before she was to have relieved the old Queen, she was seized with dysentery, the sufferer was exhausted and skinned for years. Dr. Rindak—probably from early excesses—She drank hard in her youth, and had run the gamut of Parisian and Oriental indigence.

It happened one time that a Mr.
Fell in love with a maiden and kr.
And he said ; "Be my wife
And bring joy to my life!"
She said: "No, but I will be your sr."

PROFESSOR Thompson, who was a teacher in Philadelphia when he made the discoveries which have placed him among the world's millionaires, holds that sooner or later electricity will be obtained direct from fuel without the intervention of steam.

THE case of Capt. Tayler's chair-coolie *versus* Mr. Byramjee's big black dawg was again before Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy to-day, when his Worship dismissed it on the grounds that the owner was in no way to blame for the animal fixing his fangs into the calf of the unfortunate coolie.

THE following definitions are not bad in their way:—A fanatic—A man who is determined to do what we do not wish done. An egotist—A man who feels his own importance more than he feels ours. A bigot—A man who is firm in a belief different from ours. A prejudiced man—One who is not convinced by our arguments.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock :-

March.....	The Dear old Regiment.....	Harre.
Lancers.....	"Faust up to date".....	Latz.
Yalse.....	"Espalla".....	Waldteufel.
Quadrille.....	"Olympia".....	William.
Galop.....	"Madcap".....	Relle.

WE hear that Captain Brownlee, R.N.R., late of the P. and O. Company, has been appointed to the command of the Canadian-Pacific Company's new liner, *Empress of India*, which will be out here in the early part of December. Captain J. G. Lee, of the *Abyssinia*, will, we hear, go home upon the return of that vessel to Vancouver, to take over charge of the second new steamer, the *Empress of Japan*.

THE five pig pirates whom Inspector Corcoran captured at Shau-ki-wan recently were brought before Mr. Fielding Clarke, at the adjourned Criminal Sessions this morning. The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Acleroyd) said that the case had been remanded from last week that the Police might inquire whether the crime was committed in Chinese waters or not. It had been ascertained that was the case, and as the Chinese authorities had been communicated with he asked for a further remand for a week. His lordship acceded to the request, and adjourned the Sessions until next Thursday.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Company's Mexican-Asiatic's chartered steamer *Amigo* was still lying at anchor in the Macao road weather bound. She is flying the Mexican ensign at the foremast head, and has taken enough coal to carry her at least a thousand miles without calling in at any port. The *Amigo* will proceed straight to sea from Macao, carefully avoiding our "Malta and Gibraltar" the Orient. There was, we hear, a difficulty between the Macao emigration agent of the Company and the Portuguese authorities owing to the fact that the former wanted to "pack" 600 coolies into the *Amigo*, while the latter objected to more than 500.

EUGENE FIELD. Sir Arthur Sullivan's new libretto, *viva* W. S. Gilbert, relates that when the Emperor William was in England last year a British officer detailed to attend to him on one very wet day kept putting his hand to his jaw as if he were in pain. Presently the Emperor asked: "Are you ill? You seem to be in pain." "May I please your majesty," said the officer, "I am suffering greatly. At breakfast to-day a filling came out of one of my back teeth, and having been detailed to attend to your majesty, I have no opportunity to secure relief from the pain which the uncovering of the nerve has precipitated." "My dear fellow," cried the Emperor, cordially, "you shall suffer no longer. Here, take this and stuff it into that tooth once." With which words the Emperor plucked the plug of cotton out of one of his ears and handed part of it to the officer. There was but one thing for the officer to do; the mere suggestion of royalty admits of no alternative.

Mr. GRIFFIN, an overseer of the F.W.D., has another cooie "up" before Mr. Wodehouse, the Police Court this morning on a charge of choking the main sewer which discharges its effluvia into the harbor, near the Constabulary. The cooie's habitat over the Praya wall near the new O.B.C. offices. Mr. Griffin said that the Sanitary Board had received several complaints about obnoxious odours near the premises of the New Oriental Bank which were clearly attributable to rubbish dumped over the Praya wall. He wished to know whether by the bye the Board employed a free force of scavenger. He pressed for a heavy penalty in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 4 of 1875. His Worship remanded the case until Monday in order that the employer of the prisoner might be summoned to appear, as it was thought that he was a real culprit, and not a cooie. It was possible to bear the punishment. The cooie was therefore allowed out on bail in one surety of five dollars.

AN erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than most people generally imagine, says the *New York Herald*. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious whether in a sitting, standing or lying position, whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated on a level with the knees, is detrimental to your health; it cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts free motion of the chest and entangles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, a fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children grow slightly humpbacked by sitting and should be cautioned by sleeping with head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand or walk or sit in a crooked position than a straight one, may be sure his muscular system is deranged and the more careful he should be to preserve

It is a singular fact that of all things bought or sold, light alone should be without any definite basis for quantitative measurement. Our standards of weight of time, of length, of work, of electrical energy, current, and electromotive force are quite satisfactory. Our standards of heat, of heat temperature are good, but measurements of light are badly muddled. To measure we have a defined absolute standard of light, but it is about the most impractical ever devised by the mind of man. In default of anything better the candle is used as a refuge here, and English practice is different. In the United States the candle is used as a standard. Further than this there is no general accepted method defining the power of a light in terms of any standard whatever. We have candle power, maximum, mean, spherical, horizontal, and taken at all possible azimuths. It is to be hoped that, before long, scientific and practical men will join forces to formulate a definite practical standard, the light being given up into use. At present, to say light is a certain candle power is about as scientific a description as would be to characterize a car by the size of a kilowatt.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet* left Bombay for this port at 8 a.m. yesterday.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens, on Saturday, the 27th inst., from 8.30 to 10 p.m.

(weather permitting):—

Overture.....	"Hungarian"	Keler Bela.
Waltz	"Tender and True"	Bucalosi.
Selection.....	"Dorothy"	Ceiller.
Song	"Loves old sweet song"	Molloy.
Selection.....	"Reminiscences of Ireland"	Godfrey.

Six desperadoes who ransacked a couple of merchant's houses at Saikung, near Mirs Bay, lately, and then, not content with stealing everything worth having and ravishing the merchant's wives, set fire to the houses, were "collared" yesterday in British Kowloon by Sergeant Hannah and a party of constables, who found in their possession a large quantity of the missing property, firearms, and brigands' paraphernalia. They will make their appearance before the Magistrate at the Police Court to-morrow, along with some swells who are charged with running a big *Wai-sing* lottery in Queen's Road Central.

AT the Regular Convocation of the St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S. C., held on Tuesday night at the Masonic Hall, Ex. Comp. Croker was re-elected M. E. Z. and installed in the Chair by Ex. Comps. L. Mallory and P. Bazonjee. The following office-bearers were then invested:—

J. Mitchell	H.
J. W. Kinghorn	I.
A. R. M-dar	Scribe E.
T. D. Setna	Scribe N.
T. D. Setna	Treasurer.
Jas. Stephen	P. Sojourner.
H. A. Shirazee	1st Asst. S.
Jas. Forbes	2nd Asst. S.
Thos. Woods	Chancellor.
F. W. Hall	Organist.
A. G. Robbins	Steward.
J. Maxwell	Janitor.

An authority on female beauty says that a pretty woman must first of all have clear-cut regular features. She must have full, clear eyes. She must have a skin that is above reproach, untouched by rouge or powder. She must have glossy hair that has never known the touch of bleach or dye. She must have a good figure, plump enough, yet slender enough, though never suggestive of an angle. She must have a white, expressive hand, preferably a small one, but not of necessity, if it is well kept and white. She must have small ears and a throat that is like a marble column for her head. She must know how to put on her clothes or she loses half her beauty. She must fully understand what best suits her in the way of hair dressing and clinging cloths to the body. She must know how to smile and converse, unless her own personality is charming, unless she has tact, it dawns on you after you have seen her once or twice that she is not a pretty woman, but a pretty doll.

FOR five solid years a chair coiled in the employ of George Rac, Inspector of Markets etc., has awaited an opportunity of making a pile in its own swamp; but unfortunately for him the wide world has not been so much its friend as it has been its enemy. The catfish, who was up at Mr. Woodhouse's levee this morning, was living near the house where a fire recently occurred way down Wing Luk Street, and appears to have looted the place as well as "grabbed" a lot of his master's property. His show of coin during the past few days has been so good that he has been able to pay the police several of his domestic nights, with the result that a hundred dollar worth of sundries was seized: clothing, soap, candles, sauce, and bottles of liqueur being amongst this gentleman's odds and ends. The fact was partly explained by his being a member of the Chinese Fire Brigade. He was allowed to take two hundred of \$50 each, on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, pending further investigations.

ABOUT two months ago, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, a raid was made on the trains entering Melbourne from the suburbs, and in the course of three hours 150 individuals were found travelling without tickets, and thereby perpetrating a deliberate swindle on the country at large. These were three clergymen, two school delinquents, a lawyer or two, and about a dozen merchants and other business men, to the annoyance of sundry well-known ladies who showed signs of tears and hysterics. Nothing following Nobody was prosecuted. The credit of "sassiness" was at stake, and "sassiness"—which consists when you look at it closely, of the red-faced woman with the dog, and the retired publican "misus," and the pawnbroker who flourishes by advancing money on the shirt and the bedstead and became a shiny little fellow when he took a good deal of money which had no solid value, and the solicitor who hasn't been four out—no doubt managed to choke the matter off. Consequently Melbourne was spared the spectacle of a number of ladies, well known in Government House, fainting about in a polling court on a charge of attempting to swindle the State out of three coppers, and the merchant princes of Victoria did not roll up to explain why they were ready to sink to wholesale lying and perjury on the off-chance of saving a shilling. A few more beer-drinking jug-woman, and about ninepence promptly got three months. This is a great coup.

THEY tell me out in Utah there's a curus set
men.
They're not contented with one wife, but w

Some live up to religion,
Some live down, and they think they
do it right,
And the women folk live peaceable and need
scratch nor fight.
But the rest of Christendom at large are kids
mighty roost.
They're bound then men shall git divorced
call one wife enough—
And the Congress legislated till its nerves is
unstrung
To squelch the marryin' habit, in the land
of Brigham Young.
Now, I never lived in U'tah, and don't s'pose
ever was
When the folks there's always quarrellin'—
Why Mormons make me ill
Why don't they turn their efforts and their aw

righteous crown
 From the Mormons out in Utah to the Mormons
 here in town ?
 If them women can agree to live in peace and
 happiness,
 And the old man treats them equal in regard to
 funds and dress
 There's nothing more to horrify the neighbors
 or to shock
 Than the man right here who keeps his wife in
 mistress in one block.
 Now, men are men the whole world o'er,
 And they love their lives,
 And so long these men breathe there
 be heartbroken wives ;
 There'll be tears and sighs and misery, and you
 heads turnin' grey ;
 But we needn't go to Utah for the men that
 astray.
 If I was a committee to conduct a Mormon
 I'd start right here in Cathay, in some big, big
 soundin' church,
 And I'd show you men who cover, with a
 religious pride
 The sins of old King Solomon and Brigham
 Young beside.

DR. J. Hopkinson, F.R.S., has announced the formation of a nickel-steel, which, like manganese-steel, is practically non-magnetic, although all the ingredients are strongly magnetic. The new steel contains 24.5 per cent of nickel and 85 per cent of manganese, and its magnetic permeability or power of being magnetised is represented by the low figure 1.4, whereas pure steel runs up to many thousands.

M. D'ABDADIE and M. Jack, of Halphong, have been decorated with the order of the Dragon of Annam, the former being made commander, the rank of officer being bestowed upon the latter in recognition of their services in opening up the Red River. Messrs. Marty and d'Abbadie have had a new boat, fifty metres long by seven metres beam, 400 horse-power, and yet drawing only about twenty inches, built in France, for their Red River service.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column].

RAILWAYS IN SIAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SIR.—In this morning's issue of the *Daily*

Press there is a leading article of a character calculated to mislead people in Hongkong anxious to know the truth about the proposed railway in Siam and the Siamese railways, which I think I may be bound to set right. Having been in Siam for nearly two years, and, from my position as a member of the Bangkok Chamber of Commerce, in a position to be conversant with all the facts and circumstances of the proposed railway, I am in a position to speak with authority, or at least from knowledge. In proof of this I assert, over my own name, that the paragraph upon which the article in the *Daily Press* is based, quoted from the *Bangkok Times* is neither more nor less than a newspaper fiction, written by myself with the endeavor to arouse the Siamese into action in regard to the railways which are to be, to quote my own words "sometimes or other." That the paragraph had some effect I know, but it was not the only one, as I am going to set forth in this *Daily Press* article, and I am sure that the facts are taken from the *Bangkok Times*. The rest of the facts are true.

A spasmodic effort was made to call a meeting of the so-called company, but when the members assembled and the actual source of the "letters" was ascertained—as is usual in Siam—nothing was done. There are good and solid reasons for this. Neither the people nor the Government are rich enough to build railways in Siam, nor are they rich enough to build a canal. There is a good deal of *seeming* wealth in Siam, but it is like the palaces and *wats*—mere tinsel. Nor is the foreign community either large enough or rich enough to foster a railway, even to the extent of the small line from Bangkok to Paknam. The greatest factor to be considered in Siamese affairs is the preponderance and wealth of the Chinese residents here. They are a very powerful factor in all the generally unknown facts that Siam is required under vassalage to China. (This is the actual reason why the Chinese men-of-war in Hongkong did not decorate the birthday of H. M. King, Chulalongkorn of Siam). If a railway is begun at all, and the first section turned on the 6th January, 1891, as has been asserted, it will be by or through Chinese capital, but even that is not sufficient to make the scheme set forth, as I have good reasons to know.

The great mistake which the *Daily Press* makes, however, in its article on this subject is in attributing to the utterance of Prime Minister Devanagere more than it deserves. The reason of the delay in starting railways in Sind is in him; and his clique, and not the Government, are to be blamed. It is reasonable to suppose that his influence and power will soon cease to be. If foreign capital is allowed in the country there is a possibility of railways being begun, but not otherwise. As this will probably be as soon as a change

I will only add that the next time the *Daily Press* writes about Siam it should first ascertain something about that country and its affairs.

I am, yours truly,
R. T. B. WINSKILL,
(late) *Bangkok Times*.

**WILL THE CHINESE OVERRUN
THE WORLD?**

We had at first proposed the question in different form, namely, "Will the Chinese generation work?" Of course, we anticipated the heading as it now stands, because it permits of broader consideration. A race may overrun the world, without waging war upon it, just as effectively as though it reduced all the people to subjection by force of arms. Probably European of this generation has enjoyed opportunities for basing an opinion relative to this question, equal to those which fell to the lot of the Chinese. Gordon, the Chinese, said that he was styled—during the major portion of his career. Mr. W. T. Stead affirms that Gordon stated to him his conviction that the Chinese are destined to overrun the whole world. Whether Emin Pasha had been indoctrinated by Gordon with this belief appears doubtful, but it is clear that Gordon had at least imbued his officers with the belief that the Chinese were the future of the Chinese as agents of civilization. The widely-travelled Orientalist as he is, has he not personally had extended experience of the Chinese? It must therefore, in all-reasonable probability be ascribed to his African association with Gordon that his plan of founding a civilised community

in the equalization of the knowledge of a nation's
and the progress of the world, and the Chinese
immigration under German auspices and China.
This project can scarcely be reconciled with
participation in Gordon's belief as to the destiny
and domination of the globe by the Chinese. Even
if it is a faithful Teuton and would scarcely
all a migration which would tend towards the
of his own race by facilitating the realisation
Gordon's prophecy. Were the Mongolians
to break bounds and sweep over the world
of the globe, it would mean the annihilation
ut assist the realisation of a universal
dominion were an acclimatised colony
their countrymen established in the heart
of Africa, ready to help them in that continent
within. Moreover, on such experiment as
has conceived would, if successfully accomplished
and have a strong tendency to lead to other migra-
tions, perhaps not under German auspices,
spontaneous or organised by the rulers of
the Chinese Empire, and the realisation of the
of which such a lodgment of Chinese might
assume, it is merely requisite to recall to mind
peculiar suggestion which but a short time
created some transient emotion in Australia.
statement found currency that the German
Government contemplated appropriating New
land at the first fitting opportunity. A mate-
rially in their calculations to that end was al-
to be the presence in the Australian State
of considerable numbers of German settlers. The
German soldiers for the numerous "settlers"
of a certain age must be in the
sequence of the obligation in the Falk-
land, of universal military service. Augmenta-
tion of the numbers already settled
in Queensland could be quietly and steady
affected without exciting attention or opposi-
tion and when the hour for action arrived,
expeditionary force would find an army of
nationalists ready to seize the weapons

equipments brought for their use—an army of which, moreover, the individual members would furnish guides familiar with every aspect of the terrain. They would know the road, every track, every position, and with the local conditions, observation of which might be essential to impart the fullest efficiency to an invading force of new chums.¹ This was probably a baseless rumour or at least the echo of some abstract theorising which never really assumed the solidity of a set purpose. It serves, however, to illustrate one of the possibilities of the future, with respect to the possibility of a world-wide submergence subjected to a new deluge—a submergence, or at least a cautioning disaffection, under a flood of Chinese.

The Mongolian is the sole race respecting which such a conception of destiny could be formed. The Caucasian is divided into a score of nationalities each antipathetic to the others, controlled by governments mutually antagonistic, actuated by powerful repulsions, dispersed over the face of the earth, and at present incapable of any combination for their common interest. The Mongolians, on the contrary, have the bulk of their race concentrated in one comparatively small territory, controlled by a single despotic ruler, who has been the cause of repatriating the depletion in their numbers consequent upon a colossal migration which at that time occurred. Their energies have been compressed within the narrow limits of their native land, while the Caucasians have been diffusing their peoples in vast colonisations of regions previously thinly peopled, or occupied only by weak and barbarous races, or by multitudinous but effete relics of expiring civilisations such as the Asteas. The universal inspiration of movement has, however, of late years affected the whole of the world, and the fringes of the Chinese population, The Mongols, have been invading the auriferous regions of Western America, and Australia have felt their presence. In small communities, such as the Friendly Islands, the numbers press upon the original peoples, and threaten to displace them. The United States have formally repelled these emigrants, and our own thin populations have ventured to enact prohibitive legislation. These proceedings, while operating as a temporary check, appear from many indications, to have been effectual in an adverse direction. They have aroused the attention of the Chinese Government hierarchy, and the Chinese Government has been sending plenipotentiaries to the various European courts, to insist on the extension of its subjects to the evidences of pressure upon the home space, and to the existence of deleterious regions without them. They have further affronted the haughty spirit of high and mighty rulers who have been accustomed to regard all the outer world as constituted of tributary kingdoms and inferior peoples. It is but recently that a Chinese ambassador conveyed to the Court of St. James a peremptory demand from his sovereign, that the Chinese people should be extended the same privileges throughout the British dominions, as are extended to the subjects of any other foreign

However, our design to consider minutely the possible consequences of particular instances of contact. The full significance of probabilities which impend in the future may, however, be best appreciated by consideration of a broader kind. By wide generalisation certain deductions become apparent. The estimated population of the world is at the present time, in round numbers, 1,456,000,000. The inhabitants of the Chinese Empire make up not less than 450,000,000 of that total. Racial vanity has of late years induced various speculative writers to venture the prediction that at a future time not exceedingly remote, English-speaking people will dominate the earth. How poor a basis this presumption rests can be perceived by a simple comparison of figures. At the present moment there are in the world 1,456,000,000 Chinese, 450,000,000 English-speaking people. There are about four times as many Chinese translocated in one corner of Asia.

If the chances of war be eliminated from the question, it becomes simple enough. Not much longer, can it be supposed, will the Chinese be able, even if willing, to avoid intimate associations with the rest of the world's population. The Mongolian race must either extinguish other races, entirely or partially, or it must blend with them. If the fusion be peaceful, the future inhabitant of this world will be a mixture of the three other races. Sixty per cent. Mongolians constitute one-third, strongly speaking, of the world's population, the progeny of a world-wide fusion would be in type and features one-third Chinese, about one-sixth European, and the balance, in varying small proportions, Indian, Caucasian, negro, and so forth. But it would not be rational, in view of the present temperaments and tendencies of nations and races, to anticipate a pacific fusion. The antipathies to be overcome are too potent, the competitive spirit too strong. The Chinese will have to conquer or to be conquered. Should they be conquered, yet will their tyrants enter the man of the future. Despite the utmost devastation and slaughter conceivable accompanying the most savage struggle to which nations inspired by modern European civilisation could by any possibility descend, the woman would be spared, and of the two-and-a-half hundred millions of males it is inconceivable that a fifth would be extinguished. The question of the future of the human race depends, consequently, after a like convulsion, becoming a new generation modified into something of the mould of the people they had subdued. And not modified in a physical sense only. Within the mighty fabric of the Roman Empire of the West was overwhelmed under the barbaric masses, which fell upon it, there emerged from beneath the ruins a new creation of men, whom the old civilisation wrought towards

[illegible]

